

Clinical Manifestation of Bilateral Thalamic Infarction

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Bilateral thalamic infarction is rare and clinically characterized by disturbed vigilance, vertical gaze disorder, amnesic syndrome, convergence difficulty and dysarthria. It can be caused by simultaneous occlusion of either the paramedian thalamic arteries or the tuberothalamic arteries. The clinical manifestations of these two conditions may differ. We report two patients with bilateral thalamic infarction: one due to presumable tuberothalamic arteries occlusion, another due to paramedian thalamic arteries occlusion. We present the clinical and imaging features, and results of neuropsychological tests. SPECTs showed perfusion defect in the cortex. It is suggested that the impairment of attention, speech, cognition and behavior after bilateral thalamic infarcts is related at least in part to the disturbances of the cortex which is functionally connected with the thalamus.

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Key Words : Thalamus, Infarction, Neurological manifestations

(vertical gaze palsy),
[4-6].
(basilar communicating
arteries) (paramedian
artery) (basilar
artery) [2].
[1-2].
(tuberothalamic artery)
가 [3].
(hypersomnolence),
가 [7-8].
2

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146-92

1

56

가 3

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examination) 21 Barthel ADL index
18 .

(Fig. 1).

2). 3

2

46

가 12

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(Fig.

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7

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7

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(Fig. 3A-B).

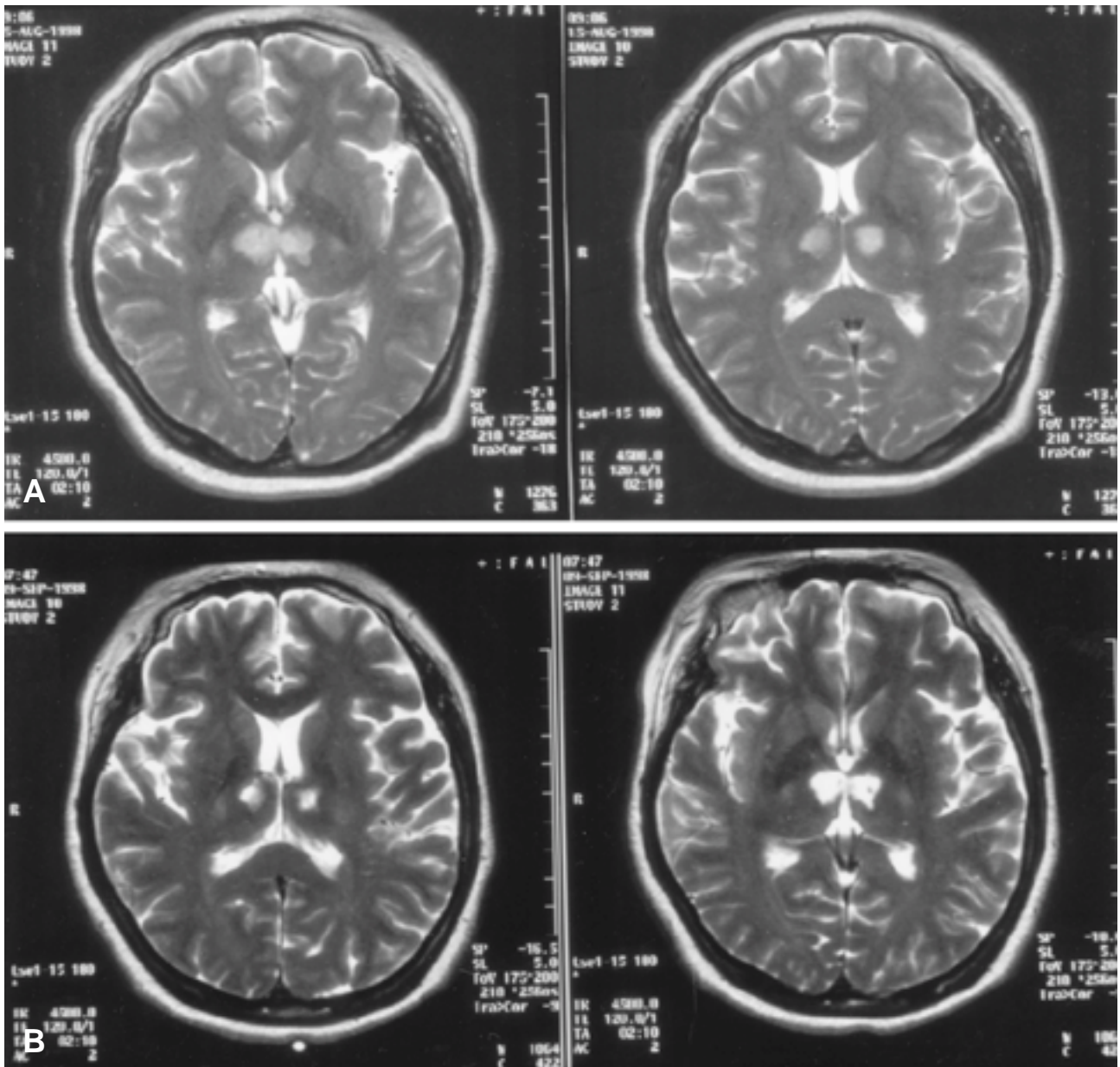


Figure 3-A. T2 weighted axial brain MR image shows high signal intensity on bilateral thalamus.(1 day after the onset of stroke)

B. T2 weighted axial brain MR image shows high signal intensity on bilateral thalamus.(15days after the onset of stroke)

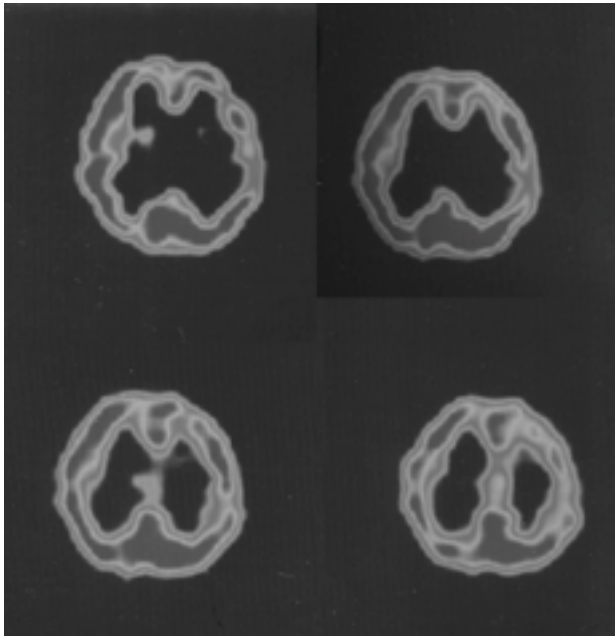


Figure 4. Brain SPECT using Tc-99m ECD revealed decreased perfusion of the left parietal cortex.

가 (Fig. 4).
15
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20
가
가 22 4
5
가
가 (thalamogeniculate artery),
(posterior choroidal artery)
(posterior communicating artery)
(thalamic reticular nucleus), (ventral anterior nucleus), (medial nucleus)
(P1)
(ventrolateral nucleus), (centromedian nucleus),
(interstitial nucleus), (red nucleus)
P2
(ventrolateral nucleus)
(pulvinar)

P2
(geniculate body)
[4,9,10].
가
가
3가
가 [2]. Type I
,
Type II
, Type III
[2]. Type II
[2-11].
가
40 ~ 60%

[12-13].
1
, 2
1
,
Ajmone[14]
Broca
[15-16].
가
가
(intralaminar nucleus)
(nonspecific thalamic nucleus)
가
가 [4,11,17].
[18]. 1
MRI
가 2 MRI
가

[18].

[19].

1

가

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[20].

[21]. SPECT

가

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[22].

44

[5,6,7,10,11,18,19,22-26].

가 8

가 10 ,

8

가 16

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42

32

가 5

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, 4

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12

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